

VIAGGIO DI LEONARDO FEA
IN BIRMANIA E REGIONI VICINE

LXIX.

LANGURIIDAE, EROTYLIDAE AND ENDOMYCHIDAE

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The collections of *Languriidae*, *Erotylidae* and *Endomychidae* formed by Signor L. Fea in Burma, Tenasserim and Pegu are in no way inferior in interest or completeness to those of the *Cleridae* and *Coccinellidae* of which I have already treated in these Annals; and the general remarks made by Signor Gestro in his introduction to the description of the *Hispidae* (Vol. XXX, 1890, p. 225), and by myself to the papers mentioned, will apply equally to the present series and need not therefore be repeated here.

The series of the *Languriidae* have however a special interest as being perhaps the most complete collection of that family made in a limited part of Asia, since those made by Mr. A. R. Wallace, and which latter though partially worked out by Mr. G. R. Crotch, with too brief descriptions, have never to this day been properly systematized.

In 1887 I found it necessary in studying the family for the Central American species (which I was then describing), to propose a large number of New Genera, and I could hardly do more than indicate the characters which I then thought would aid in bringing the Oriental species into a natural classification. I have not seen any reason to modify to any extent the views

I then expressed. I know of no family of limited extent which affords a better basis for the study of Generic differences. Strong as the general resemblance of the insects composing this family is, they break up into little natural groups distinguished by the possession of more than one structural character. Twenty five species of this family were found by Mr. L. Fea, pertaining to nine genera; of these fifteen species are presumably described for the first time, and one genus *Coptolanguria* is characterised as new, while three of my proposed genera find ample confirmation in the material now before me.

The *Erotylidae* and *Endomychidae* if not on the whole presenting any remarkable difference from what is already known from tropical Asia, are at all events a very complete representation of what may be expected in any one district, and one or more features, as the occurrence of *Dapsa*, are instructive, as shewing that probably no genus of the *Endomychidae* is of European origin, but are only the outlying representatives of a very restricted tropical development. It is observable in this connection that the *Languriidae*, while represented in nearly the whole world besides, are wholly absent from the Palearctic region.

LANGURIIDAE.

Pachylanguria.

Crotch, Revision Erotyl. Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 377. — Gorh. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1887, p. 361.

1. **Pachylanguria metasternalis**, Crotch, Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 378. BURMA, Carin Ghecù, 1300-1400 metres.

The elytra are black in the two examples sent me, they are steel-blue in the Sumatran specimens.

2. **Pachylanguria collaris**, Crotch, loc. cit., pag. 377. BURMA, Carin Chebà, 900-1100 metres.

Tetralanguria.

Crotch, Rev. Erot. Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 378. — Gorh., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1887, p. 361.

3. *Tetralanguria elongata*, Fabr. Syst. El. I, p. 152 (1801).

BURMA, Schwegoo; Carin Chebà. TENASSERIM, Thagatà.

The separation of the species, if such there are, of *Tetralanguria* is at present an unsolved problem and I consider all the attempts made at present have proved futile, therefore I regard as synonyms the six names given in Crotch, and in addition *L. borneensis*, Harold, and *L. amoena*, Harold (Mittheil. der munch. Ent. Ver.), and probably *L. punctata* (Harold, l. c., p. 58), are to be placed in the same category. Authors have been so misled by colour differences which are here plainly of no use. The latter, *L. punctata*, has some better ground to stand upon, as the describer has mentioned the difference in form of the thorax "thorace transverso," which is the most striking characteristic of certain examples from Carin Chebà. But in our specimens the abdomen is rufous with two spots on the 2.nd, 3.rd and 4.th segments and the apical segment black. There are however other gradations of the form of the thorax, thus we have from the same place specimens with a more convex thorax rounded at the sides and with three spots. It is to be observed that even the form of the antennae seems variable. The seventh joint of the antennae is often distinctly more produced internally than those preceding it, but never so as to appear to form part of the club. The apex of the elytra is truncate, faintly denticulate and with a minute mucro at the suture, but even this character appears variable. Mr. Crotch's collection is now before me, he says himself he failed to discriminate these species, as a fact his "*elongata*" consists of eight narrow examples from Borneo and Penang with red unspotted thoraces; his *pyramidata* is a medley, having little in common, one so labelled from Dr. Horsfield, being an ordinary *T. elongata* with the thorax aeneous, and quite half of the specimens bear no locality. They have no typical authority. The type of Mr. Fowler's genus "*Tetralanguroides*" is now before me, but is a very sorry example having been pinned; the club is certainly like that of *Pentelanguiria*. I have remounted the specimen very carefully, the abdomen is black and has short fine abdominal lines, the specimen

however is not I must say in a condition to be considered authentic, and is quite possibly a composition.

4. *Callilanguria cribricollis*, n. sp.

Elongata, subparallela, nigro-picea, antennis, pedibus, et mandibulis fere nigris, capite prothoraceque crebre, distincte ac profunde punctatis; hoc longitudine latitudinem sesqui superante; elytris punctato-striatis parum angustatis, apice subexplanato oblique sinuatim truncato. Long. 11-14 millim.

Mas. *Femoribus anticis spinulis recurvis, intus instructis.*

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà, Carin Ascuii Ghecù.

Head narrower than the thorax at the base, the eyes prominent, the cheek symmetrically widened a little in front, antennae with the basal joints a little longer than wide and pear-shaped, the seventh widened on the inner side, the four apical joints wider, crown covered with distinct punctures. Thorax half as long again as wide, not very convex, the middle rather depressed but not sulcate, the sides evenly sinuate, distinctly margined, the widest part about the middle, base finely margined, with distinct divaricating striae, the whole surface covered with distinct deep punctures except at the sides and hind angles, where they are few, and finally vanish. The elytra have eight rows of distinct punctures, not sunk in striae, of an oblong but rather irregular form, sometimes confluent, near the base. The apex is cut off in a sinuate but oblique way, the external angle rounded, the inner one minutely submucronate. The whole body beneath is punctate, but sparingly and not with deep punctures, but with very shallow ones which often bear minute setae. Though the usual lines are not present, very minute and obsolete striae may be seen when the segment is perfectly cleaned. In the example which I think to be a female from the femora being apparently smooth, the legs are rather shorter, the head is symmetrical, as in the male, and the front tarsi are not especially wide. Herr Von Harold has described a species *Languria stenosoma* from Borneo which is clearly a *Callilanguria*; it is in error that in my table of the genera, I have said of the elytra "apex simple." They are not excised nor are they

truncate as in some genera, but they are not simple as in *Languria*, *Anadastus* etc., the presence or absence of a minute mucronate sutural angle is of the highest importance, and is characteristic of this genus.

There are only two examples of this new species before me and it will be noticed that it differs in many important points from either of the described species, in the absence of a dilated cheek in the female, in the puncturing of the whole insect etc. But the two specimens are of moderate size, and it is very probable that the insect is very variable in this respect and that larger females may be more developed.

The very fine species described by Fowler, *C. eximia* is at present unique in my collection, it is a female and the left cheek is much more strongly widened than the right one, though the point is omitted in the description. I believe it was collected by the late Mr. Cumming. Crotch's *C. Wallacei*, is a unique female doubtfully of this genus, the elytra have their apices truncate, but with a mucron at the *external* angle, the eyes are very finely faceted, and the cheeks are not at all widened.

Coptolanguria, genus novum.

Pedibus tarsis subtus spongiosis, latissime dilatatis, antennis articulis sex primis fusiformibus, clava distincte quinque articulata. Prothoracæ subquadratus depressus, lineis basalibus brevibus divaricatis. Elytris punctato-striatis, apicibus excisis, angulo externo acute mucronato-producto. Abdominis segmentum ventrale basali, lineis nullis. Oculi subtiliter granulati.

This new genus is perhaps most nearly allied to *Oxylanguria*. The tarsi are however as dilated as in *Doubledaya*. The cheeks are dilated for the mandibles, but not asymmetrically in either of the three examples. It is a synthetic type having much the appearance of *Goniolanguria*. In my table of genera (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1887, p. 361) it would be placed after *Doubledaya* in the section (b) with *Oxylanguria*.

5. *Coptolanguria dilatipes*, n. sp.

Viridiaenea, capite, corpore subtus, femoribusque indeterminate rufo-piceis, capite prothoraceque parce punctatis, hoc subquadrato, vel (maris?) modice elongato, quam elytra latiori, elytris apicem versus valde attenuatis, fortiter punctato-striatis; apicibus excisis, angulo externo mucronato. Pedibus gracilibus, femoribus leviter incrassatis, tarsis (feminae?) dilatatis. Long 16-19 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

Head very shining, brassy, with a shallow rather large depression between the eyes, very finely and rather sparingly punctured, the cheeks widened in front of the eyes, which thus appear superior and not lateral, the eyes are finely faceted; the antennae have all the joints to the sixth elongate and fusiform, the seventh is triangular, not so wide however as the eighth, but the inner angle much developed, and distinctly forming the base of a five-jointed club. The head is pitchy beneath, at the sides and base. The thorax in the larger example, which, has the dilated tarsi, is as wide or wider than long; the base and sides evenly margined, the base depressed in the middle, the sides slightly rounded; in the other two examples it is longer than wide, the sides are more contracted at the front and behind, the disc in more convex. There are two impressions, one on each side of the disk, in front, and one or two vague lateral ones behind, on the base are two short strigae. The elytra are evenly and strongly narrowed from the base to the apex. The punctures in the series are very deep, and though so close as sometimes to be confluent, are for the most part distinct, they terminate a little before the apex which is itself smooth. The edge of the excision is ciliate. The body beneath is for the most part very smooth, a few large punctures appear on the front of the reflexed side of the thorax; the wide trapezoidal prosternal process is vaguely and obsoletely punctate, as is the mesosternum, and sides of the ventral segments. There are three specimens before me, of which two have the more elongate thorax and less dilated tarsi, described above, and in these the anterior femora have on their inner side a double row

of short spiny tubercles, which is the only indication I find of a sexual kind; the dilatation of the tarsi being at present to me equivocal. There is no sign of any stridulating files on the head.

6. **Coptolanguria speciosa**, n. sp.

Nigra, prothorace rufo, elytris subcaneis; capite prothoraceque minute, distincte, parcius punctatis. Mas? Femoribus anticis, intus, denticulatis; tarsis modice dilatatis. Long. 15 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

The head and thorax in this species with the antennae and legs are formed very nearly as in *C. dilatipes* ♂; the thorax is however rather wider and more convex than in that species and is more minutely and less thickly punctulate, and it is blood-red above with the prosternum black. The elytra are steel-blue, they are narrower at the base than the thorax in its widest part, strongly attenuated to the apex, and cut out as in *C. dilatipes*. The legs are long, black, with the tarsi brownish.

Three males. I have not seen a female of this species.

Doubledaya.

White, Proc. Ent. Soc. 1850, XIII. — Trans. Ent. Soc., Ser. 2, II. — Crotch, Rev. Erotyl.; Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 381. — Lewis, Journ. Linn. Soc. 1884, p. 334.

7. **Doubledaya viator**, White, Proc. Ent. Soc. 1850, XIII. — Trans. Ent. Soc. 1852, Ser. 2, II, 2.

Doubledaya Whitei, Crotch, Rev. Erotyl. Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 382.

Doubledaya bucculenta, Lewis, Journ. Linn. Soc. 1884, p. 355. Tab. XIV, f. 1, 2, 3.

Doubledaya varians, Fowler, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1886, p. 24.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà and Asciuii Chebà, Bhamò. TENASSERIM, Thagatà. INDIA, Malras, Sumatra. ASSAM.

After careful examination I am obliged to unite as synonyms the names quoted above. The size is enormously variable, and is not peculiar to either sex. One male from Asciuii Chebà and a female from Bhamò measure about 23 millim. while one male

from Carin Chebà is only 10 millim. and the female from Bhamò is 12 mm. The colour is also very variable. Crotch's *D. Whitei* is a unique male, of a pale ferruginous colour, with black legs and antennae. It in no way differs from male examples I have seen from Assam. Lewis' *D. bucculenta* are pitchy with a dark aeneous tint. Our examples are all ferruginous, the two smaller ones have black legs, while the two larger ones have them concolorous with the body. That from Carin Chebà has black tips to the elytra; and I have seen other variations. I may here remark that the asperation of the internal side of the front (and sometimes of the middle) femora, is a ready way of distinguishing the male sex, as the sexual organs are not always observable, and this character holds good in other genera as in *Callitanguria*, where the thoraces are not so differentiated.

The sexual characters of this genus are very curious. Mr. G. Lewis has noticed some of them under his description of *D. bucculenta*, but he has mistaken the sexes. The male has the thorax longer than wide, contracted before and behind; the head with the cheeks not much widened and symmetrical; the legs are longer than in the female, and their front tarsi do not have the joints much dilated; in addition I observe that the femora of the front legs in the male are roughened, have two almost carinate lines of small spines, which coalesce behind. The examples which have the left-cheek asymmetrically widened, the shorter subquadrate thorax, and very strongly dilated front tarsi, are the females.

I have examined the genitalia; and these examples have also smooth front femora, and shorter legs as might have been anticipated.

Fowler appears to have also mistaken the sexes, but still preferred the female for the type of his species, which is however identical, as I believe, with other examples I have seen from Assam, and with those here recorded from Burma.

Languriosoma.

Crotch, Rev. Erotyl. Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 379.

8. **Languriosoma mouhoti**, Crotch, loc. cit., p. 379. *

Hab. BURMA; Bhamò, Carin Chebà, Teinzò. TENASSERIM, Thagatà. LAOS. *

The males have the anterior femora roughened with a double row of spines, they have also smaller heads than the females.

Several examples including both sexes.

Caenolanguria.

Gorham, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1887, p. 361.

9. **Languria coarctata**, Crotch, which I take for the type of *Caenolanguria* is represented in his collection by a single specimen, the formula for the genus will be:

Elytrorum apices mutici.

Lineae abdominales fere nullae, obsoletae, cariniformes divaricatae.

Oculis fortiter granulatis.

Capite, prothoraceque fere glabris, corpore subtus glabro.

Femora, mutica, anteriora clavata.

Other specimens in the Cambridge collection collected by Wallace at Kè, Ternate, Makian, Flores, and Borneo, Sarawak I refer to *L. coarctata*, Cr.

Such species as *L. rufipes*, Cr., *L. giloloae*, Cr., *L. nigrocyanæ*, Cr. will probably come in to *Caenolanguria*, though I have not examined all these species, with such attention as they will require; the eyes are rather fine in *L. nigrocyanæ* but otherwise it agrees with the definition. The antennae have the seventh joint hardly enlarged, but the distinction of a "four-jointed club" and a "five jointed-club," in these insects is not a good and reliable one.

10. **Caenolanguria assamensis.**

Languria assamensis, Fowler, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1886, p. 24.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà, Bhamò. TENASSERIM, Thagatà. INDIA N. W. provinces.

Var. *elytris subcyaneis*.

Hab. TENASSERIM, Thagatà.

This species is very close to *L. courceta*, Crotch.

The head and thorax are exceedingly finely punctured, the abdomen is black and shining, no abdominal lines properly so called exist, but the intercoxal process of the first ventral segment is deeply margined.

11. ***Caenolanguria constricta***, n. sp.

Nigra, prothorace rufo, basi nigro, convexo, postice valde constricto, pedibus longis; capite minutissime disperse punctato, oculis hand grosse granulatis; elytris nigris longis, apicem versus gradatim attenuatis, subtiliter puncto-lineatis, punctis linearibus; interstitiis laevibus, planis. Long. 9 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

Very narrow, and slenderly built, and rather depressed, the head under the Coddington quite distinctly but finely punctured, the eyes prominent, fine. The thorax swells from the front angles rather suddenly; past the middle it is contracted in a cordate manner, the base being wider than it is a little higher up. It is quite smooth except across the black part of the base, where scattered punctures of a fair size appear. It is longer than wide. The elytra and scutellum are quite black. The sutural stria is impressed throughout the length, the following seven rows of linear punctures are neatly impressed, without striae, running close to the tip, where they coalesce, and become evanescent. The apices are quite simple.

Underneath the puncturing is very fine, but evenly distributed. There are no abdominal lines.

The legs are long and the femora thin, the tarsi are long, and hardly widened.

There is only one example.

This species is a narrow elegant insect, differing therefore considerably from any I have yet placed in the genus. It should be easily recognised from the colour, and form. I have no clue at present as to the sex.

12. *Caenolanguria* ? *depressa*, n. sp.

Nigra, depressa, capite prothoraceque rufis, distincte parce punctatis, hoc oblongo, pone medium angustato, medio obsolete sulcato, scutello piceo, elytris nigris grosse punctato-striatis; regione circumscutellari, picescente, antennis longis, tenuibus, oculis fortiter granulatis. Long. 8-9 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Bhamò.

Var. Tota pallide ferruginea, antennarum clava, geniculis et sutura fuscis.

Hab. BURMA, Rangoon.

Head with very prominent coarsely faceted eyes, antennae black, the two basal joints reddish, and bead-shaped, the third to the eighth elongate, the last three forming a lax club, the apical joint pitchy. Thorax oblong and very flat, scarcely wider than the eyes, very little contracted in front, behind the middle narrowing to the base, almost in a straight line; half as long again as wide, very sparsely punctured, but the impressed points deep and irregular, rather coarse, the middle with a shallow channel extending nearly from the front to the base, basal striae short, punctiform. The scutellum is round, with a punctiform impression. The elytra are depressed and parallel almost to the apex, with closely packed rows of square punctures, those nearest the suture being impressed in obsolete striae, the apices are evenly round with no trace of truncation. The legs and underside are black, the former long, their extreme bases a little pitchy. The breast and abdomen have a few scattered punctures, and the reflexed sides of the thorax have a very few largish ones. Two examples from Bhamò, and one of the yellow variety from Rangoon.

This is a difficult species to classify. By its abdomen, eyes, antennae and elytra, it conforms very well to the type of *Caenolanguria*; the punctuation of the head and thorax, and the depressed form, give it an appearance quite different to any other species, at present I propose to place it among them as an aberrant form.

Stenodastus.

Gorham, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1887, p. 362.

Elytrorum apicibus muticis.

Lineis abdominalibus divaricatis, brevibus.

Oculis fortius granulatis.

Prothorace plerumque punctato.

Stenodastus with *Anadastus* are the Eastern representatives of the New World genus *Languria*. They are usually species of moderate or small size. The eyes are either granulose, but not very coarse, or finely faceted, but not so fine as in *Languriosoma*. The prosternal process is abruptly truncate, and margined with a thickened edge; the mesosternum has a small fossa for the reception of its tip. The ventral lines are distinct, of two types; in the first beginning as a marginal line at the apex of the intercoxal process, they leave it without running parallel for any part of their length, divaricating (*Stenodastus*); in the second, they appear as fine raised lines running nearly parallel for half the length of the segment, and then open out a little (*Anadastus*). The apices of the elytra are simple in most species of both genera, but in some species of *Anadastus* here described, they are clearly truncate, a very minute mucro, at either angle being even present in some (*A. gratus*).

13. *Stenodastus piceus*, n. sp.

Superne rufo-piceus, infra nigro-piceus, elytrorum apice antennis pedibusque nigris, capite prothoraceque leviter parce punctatis, elytris concinne puncto-lineatis interstitiis laccibus. Long. 11 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

Superficially rather strongly resembling *Languriosoma mouhoti*, this insect may be distinguished from it by the rather coarser and more prominent eyes, and by the tips of the elytra not being truncate. The thorax is longer and less widened in front than in that species, the front angles are very acute and prominent, the sides narrow from the middle to the front in rather a straight line, from below the middle they are a little sinuate

to the base, the basal strigae are rather distinct, short, neat lines divaricating, the basal transverse depression scarcely more punctured, than the disk. The femora are not very stout, the anterior pair flattened on their inner sides for the tibiae, the tibiae clothed with soft golden pubescence at their tips. The underside is smooth except at the sides, where distinct punctuation is found. The antennae do not vary much in the species of these two genera, in the present insect the basal joint is almost globular, 2, is smaller but similar in shape, 3-7 are nearly of the same length fusiform, the seventh being flattened and a little widened to form the base of a long lax club of four transverse joints, the apical joint being less wide than the tenth, and with its outer side rather obliquely flattened off. The palpi present no especial characters, they have simply an awl-shaped but blunt point, and they and the antennal joints will not be referred to again except where any special difference is found.

There is only one example of this species, perhaps from its being overlooked as *L. mouhoti*.

14. ***Stenodastus lugubris***, n. sp.

Niger vel nigro-piceus, capite leviter, prothorace subtilissime punctatus, hoc postice leviter coarctato, elytris vel nigris vel nigro-piceis puncto-lineatis. Long. 6.5-8 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Ascii Ghedù.

Var.? *Capite prothoraceque obscure sanguineis.*

Hab. TENASSERIM, Meetan.

Of a uniform dark piceous colour, the legs and underside with the antennae being usually nearly or quite black. The thorax is as wide as long, but constricted near the base, so as to be rather cordate with sinuate sides. The sides of the abdomen, and of the reflexed side of the prothorax, and of the metasternum are punctured as in *S. piceus*, but this is a smaller and darker insect. The elytra contract rather more decidedly to the apex, than in species of the genus *Anadastus*, and the eyes are coarser even than in *S. piceus*.

Anadastus.

Gorham, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1887, p. 362.

Elytrorum apicibus subtruncatis.

Lineis abdominalibus parallelis, longis.

Oculis leviter, vix granulatis.

The first real difficulty of the student of the Eastern *Languridae* will be the separation of the species of the present genus from *Stenodasti* and allied genera as *Caenolanguria*. I may remark that in addition to the characters given the *Anadasti* have the thorax punctulate all over, and usually of a more elongate parallel form. This will be well seen in such species as *St. lugubris* compared with *An. lugens*.

It is very probable also that some of the species which I have referred to *Stenodastus* will have to be eliminated. I do not desire to be precipitate in forming genera. I consider however the structure of the eyes a character of the very highest significance, it having proved so in other families of *Coleoptera* that I have examined.

15. Anadastus cambodiae.

Languria cambodiae, Crotch, Rev. Erotyl. Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 388.*

Hab. TENASSERIM, Meetan. BURMA, Teinzò, Bhamò. LAOS, CAMBODIA, * JAVA coll. Gorham.

Head and thorax red, distinctly but finely punctured, eyes finely faceted; metasternum, abdomen and legs black, abdominal lines long, raised, parallel.

Var. *Capite plus minusve nigricante.*

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

A fine species, larger and more brilliant than *A. nigrinus*; a small series were obtained.

16. Anadastus nigrinus.

Languria nigrina, Wied., Zool. Mag. II, 47 (1823). — Harold. Mitth. d. Münch. Ent. Ver. 1879, p. 80.

Languria scutellata, Crotch, Rev. Erotyl. Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 388.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà. MALACCA, Penang. SUMATRA, JAVA.

Var. Omnino obscure rufa.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

A widely distributed species. Crotch gives "Cambodia," and specimens from "India" were placed in his collection, but the identification of these with *L. nigrina*, Wied. is doubtful; the type of his *L. scutellata* is from Sumatra.

17. *Anadastus Wiedmanni*, n. sp.

A. nigrino similis et affinis, niger nitidus, capite prothoraceque sanguineis, crebre ac distincte sed minus fortiter punctatis, scutello obscure rufo, elytris nigro-caeruleis, abdomine pectoreque nigris. Long. 9 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Bhamò, Carin Chebà.

Head narrower than in *L. nigrina*, Wied. distinctly but less strongly punctured, two or three joints at the base of the antennae very obscurely red. Thorax of the form of that of *L. nigrina* but the front angles a little more depressed, so that the surface appears more evenly convex; the basal strigae are more sharply defined, the sides are a little more sinuate; there is sometimes the faintest trace of a central sulcus. The scutellum is red, but often only obscurely so, the elytra are steel-blue, of the same form and sculpture as in *L. nigrina*. The abdomen and metasternum are black, and the coarse punctuation, so characteristic of *L. nigrina* is absent, while the abdominal lines are clear and long. Five examples.

18. *Anadastus athoides*, n. sp.

Niger capite crebre fortiter, prothorace crebre ac minute punctatis, elytris rufo-piceis, punctato-striatis, punctis nigro-piceis, elytrorum apicibus subtruncatis. Long. 10-11 millim.

Mas? Prothorax paululum longior quam latus, fortius punctatus.

Femina? Prothorax subquadratus, minus fortiter punctatus, elytrorum apice distinctius truncato.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

This species is black except that in the male? the extreme front margin of the thorax, and in the female? the whole of the thorax, and the elytra in both, are pitchy, almost rufous.

The underside is black punctured on the sides deeply but not coarsely, in the middle very sparsely, the abdomen rather more thickly than the metasternum. The lines as usual in this genus long, parallel and raised. There are only two specimens, and from the slight difference in the prothoraces I infer that they are the sexes; I can see no difference in the legs; the elytra appear a little more distinctly truncate in the female? It is a very clean, neat species not like anything known to me, reminding one of some species of the *Elateridae* such as *Athous*.

19. **Anadastus capitatus**, n. sp.

Niger, capite profunde crebre, prothorace leviter parcius punctatis, hoc rufo subquadrato, postice parum angustato, elytris nigro-caeruleis postice angustatis, punctato-striatis, prosterno nigrescente abdomine parce punctato, antennarum articulis quinque basalibus rufis. Long. 6.5-8.5 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

Head black, rather strongly and rather thickly punctured antennae with the basal joints elongate, the club five-jointed, the seventh not very wide. The thorax is a little less strongly and perhaps not quite so thickly punctured as the head, the centre is distinctly channelled, the front margin is a little darkened. The elytra are rather short and narrowed to the apex. The underside is strongly but sparsely punctate, the lines are carinate and extend three-quarters of the length of the segment, the abdomen black. It is nearest to *L. cuneiformis*, Crotch (a Bornean species) but the black abdomen, and stronger punctuation, and canaliculate thorax will at once separate it. Although in the specimen I have used as a type five joints are distinctly rufous, in others only three or at most four are so. The legs are quite black and the elytra very dark blue almost black.

I have not at present been able to identify *L. melanocephala*, Harold (Dej) = *collaris*, Motsch. but it appears to be a different species to the present, and not to attain the size of the larger examples.

20. **Anadastus karenicus**, n. sp.

Niger, capite profunde crebre punctato, infra cum prothorace

testaceo-rufo, hoc minute vix visibilibus punctato, haud longior quam latus margine antico in medio nigricante, elytris subcaeruleis punctato-striatis, corpore subtus fere glabro, lateribus punctulis nonnullis profunde impressis, lineis ventralibus longis, distinctis, approximatis antennarum clava laxè quinque-articulata. Long. 4-6 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà, Carin Ghecù, Asciiu Ghecù.

Among the many species of the old genus *Languria* with a black head, very few are yet described, perhaps owing to the difficulty of identifying those that are, because authors have overlooked the most important characters. This species is superficially like *L. atriceps*, Crotch and *L. fucosa*, Lewis from Japan. From both, the wholly black legs will separate it; in addition, in comparing this insect with the former (*L. atriceps*) I observe that the antennae have the second to the sixth joints more elongate, the remaining five form a very much more laxly jointed club. The underside of the head is yellowish, — i. e. the gular part and mentum. The prothorax is shorter, lighter in colour, and smoother. The abdomen is glabrous, in the middle on the sides of the first two segments a group of rather larger deep punctures is present, but much fewer on the second than the first (in *L. atriceps* large punctures are scattered over the whole venter). Abdominal lines are present in *L. atriceps*, though not mentioned, but they are not so long as in *A. karenicus*; the eyes are similar i. e. moderately faceted and a little prominent in both. A very considerable, and on the whole uniform series were obtained by Sig. L. Fea, but those from Carin Ghecù are all small, and have the thorax rather more distinctly punctured, than in the type, it is however of the same short subquadrate form.

21. **Anadastus ventralis**, n. sp.

A. karenico summa similitudine at minor, niger capite prothoraceque distincte sat profunde punctatis, capite subtus, prothorace, abdomineque, basi excepta, ferrugineis, elytris caeruleis. Long. 4-5 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà, Carin Ghecù and Asciiu Ghecù.

The smaller size, more distinctly punctured thorax and red

abdomen (black at the base only) seem to entitle this little species to rank as distinct from *A. karenicus* to which I was at first inclined to refer it. The colour of the thorax and other red parts is at the same time more ferruginous; and considering that of five examples four are from the higher altitudes of Ghecù, it is probably a closely allied but distinct species.

22. *Anadastus gratus*, n. sp.

Sanguineo-rufus, antennis basi excepta, pedibusque femoribus praetermissis, nigris, elytris nigro-caeruleis vel nigro-viridibus, striato-punctatis, capite thoraceque minute crebre punctatis, hoc subquadrato lateribus leviter sinuatis, scutello rufo. Long. 8-9 millim.

Var. *Pedibus rufis geniculis tarsisque nigris.*

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà, Carin Ascuii Ghecù, Bhamò, Schwegoo. PEGU, Palon.

The head is moderately wide, but not so wide as the thorax in any part, clear ferruginous-red, distinctly and rather strongly and thickly punctured, the antennae about the length of the head and thorax united, with from two to six joints at the base red. The seventh joint is not so much widened as to be triangular. The scutellum is red. The prothorax is more finely punctate than the head, but distinctly so, the basal strigae are clearly defined, and the transverse depression between them is rugose. The elytra are either blue-black or greenish bronze, or nearly black with a very deep blue tint. One specimen from Pegu has the elytra quite black, with no metallic or blue tint. The striae are continued to the apex, the punctures deep and distinct except in the sutural and marginal striae. The whole body is red beneath with the exception of the apical ventral segment which is black, it is very smooth and shining but the metasternum and abdomen are sparsely but deeply punctate at the sides, the prosternum and the reflexed sides of the pronotum more coarsely so, as is usual. Although this insect has a general resemblance to many species which have the head and thorax red, and is indeed almost identical in colour with the Central American *L. cyanipennis*, I cannot identify it with any described species. The red scutellum will separate it from most except *L. nigrina*,

from the latter the pure red underside, much less coarse puncturing, and longer abdominal lines at once separate it. If the generic characters are studied I do not think there will be any difficulty in recognising it. Very rarely examples occur in which the scutellum is black, and similarly the base of the antennae is black, at least above in some.

23. **Anadastus nigriventris**, n. sp.

Sanguineo-rufus, antennis basi excepta, pedibus, metasterno abdomineque nigris, capite prothoraceque crebre fortiter punctatis, hoc magis oblongo obsolete sulcato, elytris caeruleis. Long. 6.5-8 millim.

Femina? prothorace subquadrato, haud sulcato; antennis articulis sex basalibus, femoribus tibiisque anticis rufis.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Asciuii Ghecù, Bhamò, Teinzò. TENASSERIM, Meetan.

A species very closely allied to *A. gratus*, but with the breast and abdomen black beneath; at the same time the thorax appears rather more elongate, and is evidently sulcate for nearly its whole length, though in a very obsolete manner. One specimen which agrees with these in most of their differences from *A. gratus* has the thorax shorter, and may possibly be the female sex. Considering that all these examples are from the higher altitudes of Asciuii Ghecù I feel obliged to treat them at present as a distinct species. The difference of colour in the body, has hitherto always proved to be a specific difference. There are however certain specimens from Carin Asciuii Ghecù which while having the body red, have a more or less sulcate thorax, and this renders this conclusion somewhat doubtful.

24. **Anadastus lugens**, n. sp.

Niger, capite prothoraceque interdum picescentibus, creberrime minute distincte punctatis, hoc oblongo-quadrato, lateribus sinuatis postice parum angustatis, elytris nigro-viridibus lateribus subparallelis, apice truncato; subtus parce punctatus, medio fere laevi. Long. 6.5-9 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

This insect from its dark colour, and from the size, at first rather closely resembles *Stenodastus lugubris*, but is readily

distinguished by the generic characters, the antennae have sometimes the second and a few joints following obscurely pitchy; the thorax is rather longer than wide, distinctly punctate, the basal strigae deep, the depression between then a little more coarsely punctate. The elytra in four examples before me are very dark bronze-green, they are formed and striate-punctate as in *A. gratus*, and truncate in the same manner, being in large examples even mucronate, at both angles of the truncation.

25. **Anadastus melanosternus** (Har.).

Languria melanosterna, Harold, Mittheil. der Munchen. Ent. Verein. 1879, p. 82. *

Hab. BURMA, Bhamò, Carin Chebà. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, Luzon,* Bohol, Leyte (Semper).

In my table of genera I gave this insect as the type of the proposed genus *Stenodastus*, further examination convinces me it is not congeneric with such species as *L. Cambodiae* and I desire to withdraw it; the facts are the abdominal lines are fine, parallel, and as in all those species here placed under *Anadastus*, they widen out a little before the end. The eyes, and the rather indefinite truncation of the elytra all point to the same association, and I must offer my apologies for remodelling my genus *Stenodastus*, by the eyes and clearly divaricating lines, such a course being in accordance with the facts. It is interesting to find this little insect so far from its original habitat, it is in my own collection, from Bohol and Leyte.

EROTYLIDAE.

1. **Encaustes birmanica**, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida, prothoracis disco sanguineo, maculis duabus nigris, margine nigro irregulari, haud punctato, elytris omnino nigris obsoletissime puncto-lineatis, fere laevibus; femoribus glabris, tibiis laevibus carinatis. ♂ Long. 27 millim.

Mas, femoribus anticis, intus dente acuto paulo infra medium, alteroque obtuso juxta basim instructis.

Hab. BURMA, Catein Cauri.

This fine species resembles and is allied to *Encaustes praenobilis*, Lewis, from Japan, but is abundantly distinct, and quite easily recognised by the almost total absence of punctuation which is so conspicuous in that insect. The head has only a few fine punctures at the base, and the thorax a few obsolete ones in the basal fossae. The sides of the latter are a little more curved. The elytra are wholly black, and the punctuation (fine though it is in *E. praenobilis*) is even more obsolete, and the whole upper surface is duller. A very striking difference exists in the sculpture of the legs. In *E. praenobilis* these have the femora punctured, and the tibiae very coarsely rugose, but in *E. birmanica*, the femora are smooth, and the tibiae only finely punctate.

In the male the tooth on the inner side of the front femora is quite differently situated.

A single male specimen is all that I have seen.

2. *Encaustes cruenta*, Macleay, Ann. Jav., p. 42.

Hab. TENASSERIM, Thagatà.

3. *Encaustes dispar*, Lac., Monogr. Erotyl., p. 39.

Hab. TENASSERIM, Thagatà.

4. *Micrencaustes dehaanii*, Lac., Monogr. Erotyl., p. 43.

Hab. TENASSERIM, Thagatà.

5. *Micrencaustes liturata* (Macl.).

Dacne liturata, Macl., Ann. Jav., p. 42.

Encaustes liturata, Lac., Monogr. Erotyl., p. 43.

Micrencaustes liturata, Crotch, Rev. Erotyl. Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 497.

Hab. BURMA, Bhamò, Teinzò. TENASSERIM, Thagatà.

A variable insect, the example from Thagatà is a curious form in which the red of the disk of the thorax is so diffused as to have two detached spots, and the margin black in an irregular way, and the elytra have a humeral red spot. The elytra in this specimen are very distinctly punctate-striate. I have examples from the Philippine Islands (Bohol).

6. *Episcapha indica*, Crotch, Rev. Erotyl. Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 408."

Bab. BURMA, Catein Cauri, Carin Asciiui Chebâ. INDIA, Darjeeling. *

7. *Episcapha tuberculicollis*, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida, creberrime subtiliter punctata, pubescens; prothorace antice paullo angustato, disco tuberculis quatuor, duobus prope marginem anticum, duobus medianis magis approximatis; elytris lunula humerali, ramum hamatum versus suturam emittente, alteraque subapicalem valde dentata aurantiacis. Long. 15 millim.

Hab. TENASSERIM, Kawkareet.

Head densely punctured all over, rather uneven having the epistome depressed and two punctiform impressions between the eyes, in one example there is the usual red dot on the crown, antennae hardly so long as in the examples I refer to *E. vestita*, but rather longer than the head and thorax. Thorax half as wide again as long, narrowing a little from the base, but more suddenly, at about a third from the acute and prominent front angles. On the disk of one example (that with the red dot) are four raised points, two near the front margin, two near the middle very near together; the lateral margins are very slightly thickened as in *E. vestita*. The prosternum in front is even, not at all raised, but finely wrinkled. The red markings on the elytra are those usual in *Episcapha*, and are similar to those in *E. gorhami*, Lewis. The front lunule is three quarters of a circle nearly surrounding the callus, and with a hook extending obliquely nearly to the suture; the posterior lunule has four tooth-like projections on the basal side, and is indented on the apical side like the letter M. This character separates it from *E. vestita*, and *E. antennata*, Crotch where the posterior lunule is simple and more curved. Two specimens are all I have yet seen.

8. *Episcapha stridulans*, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida capite prothoraceque crebre ac distincte punctatis, elytris sublaevibus tenuissime puncto-lineatis interstitiis subtilissime punctatis, lunula antica humerum subcingente, intus hamata, fasciaeque subapicali valde dentata aurantiacis. Long. 16 millim.

Mas.? Capitis basi, carinulis duabus stridulantibus instructo.

Hab. TENASSERIM, Meetan.

This species belongs to the section without pubescence and with the third joint of the antennae elongate; it is of the size, and resembles *E. gorhami*, Lewis, a Japanese species, but is abundantly distinct by the punctuation. The head and thorax are both wider than in that species and the punctuation is less coarse. From the front part of the canthus of the eyes a short striola proceeds backwards, the two stridulating "*files*" are very noticeable, I have not previously observed these organs on any Erotylid. The thorax is quite of a different form to that of *E. gorhami*, being larger and not so narrow in front and is rather like that of *E. taishoensis*, Lewis. The two large Japanese species have the elytra punctured all over in a dispersed way, but here they are smooth with five or six lines of small elongate points, and minutely punctate interstices. In neither Japanese species is the third joint much elongate, whereas in *E. stridulans* it is more than twice as long as the second. The fasciae however it is to be observed are nearly identical with those of *E. gorhami*.

There is unfortunately only one specimen in the collection sent me, by the Genoa Museum, and I cannot therefore express an opinion as to whether the stridulating organ is (as in some *Endomychidae*) a sexual character or not. *E. stridulans* is a handsome insect rather broader and larger than either of the species alluded to. The underside is punctured, but not coarsely, in the middle, and the prosternum is compressed, in which respect also it disceles from the Japanese insects.

9. ***Episcapha quadrimacula***, Wiedem., Zool. Mag. II, p. 132. — Lac., Monogr. Erotyl. p. 53.

Hab. BURMA, Bhamò. TENASSERIM, Malewoon.

10. ***Episcaphula difficilis***, Gorham, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1883, p. 82.*

Hab. TENASSERIM, Malewoon. Andaman Isles.*

11. ***Episcaphula elongata***, Guérin, Rev. Zool. 1841, p. 160. — Lac., Monogr. Erotyl., p. 58.* — Crotch, Rev. Erotyl. Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 415.*

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà, Carin Ascuii Chebà, Carin Ghecù, Bhamò, Toungoo. TENASSERIM, Meetan. INDIA, Kanara. JAVA.*

12. **Episcaphula scabra**, Gorham, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. XXXIX (1895), p. 327.*

Hab. BURMA, Bhamò, Teinzò. INDIA, Belgaum.*

A very curious opaque insect, punctured all over, of which the nearest ally known to me is the Australian *E. opaca*, Crotch.

13. **Triplatoma bizonata**, Crotch, Rev. Erotyl. Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 406.*

Hab. TENASSERIM, Thagatà. BORNEO.*

14. **Dacne optabilis**, n. sp.

Pallide ferruginea, crebre ac minute punctata; elytris nigris subtiliter, dorso seriatim, lateribus confuse punctatis, fascia subhumerali nec suturam nec marginem attingente, fulva. Long. 4 millim.

Hab. TENASSERIM, Mt. Mooleyit 1000-1900 m.

Taken abundantly by Signor L. Fea in April. Allied to *Dacne japonica*, Crotch.

15. **Dacne ? cribricollis**, Gorham, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. XXXIX, 1895, p. 324.*

Hab. PEGU, Tikekee. INDIA, Belgaum.*

Our insect appears to differ from the unique type from India in having the three jointed club of the antennae less elongate and with all its joints very strongly transverse. I compared the single example from Pegu with my type from India and decided they were the same at the time of description.

16. **Aulacochilus quadripustulatus**, Fabr., Syst. El. II, p. 6. — Lac. Monogr. Erotyl. p. 247.*

Hab. BURMA, Teinzò. PEGU, Palon. SUMATRA.* JAVA. CEYLON.

17. **Aulacochilus birmanicus**, Bedel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Franc. 1871, p. 280.*

Hab. BURMA,* Bhamò.

18. **Aulacochilus sericeus**, Bedel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Franc. 1871, p. 282.*

Hab. BURMA, Teinzò, Bhamò, Kathà. TENASSERIM, Thagatà. BANGKOK.*

19. **Aulacochilus tricoloratus**, n. sp.

Oblongo-oratus, postice attenuatus, rufo-piceus capite prothoraceque crebre ac distincte sat fortiter punctatis; elytris flavis tenuiter

punctato-striatis, basi, margine laterali dimidioque apicali indeterminate sanguineo-piceis, punctis duobus basalibus, guttisque duabus una ante medium juxta suturam, altera discoidali pone medium oblongis nigro-piceis; antennarum clava pedibusque nigro-piceis. Long. 9 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà. CAMBODIA (Mouhot, Coll. Gorham).

Evenly oblong-ovate, the elytra pointed behind; the whole insect viewed laterally gibbous; of a rich pitchy-red. The thorax is twice as wide as long, narrowed from the base, with acute prominent front angles, both it and the head evenly thickly and strongly punctured. The elytra have very fine rows of punctures, with the interstices flat and very minutely punctate, more distinctly so at the base and along the suture. The yellow colour is suffused between the four dark spots which are on each, the rest of the elytron is a deep pitchy-red. The elytra are, at the shoulders, of the same width as the base of the thorax, strongly convex. Legs and underside dark pitchy, metasternum sparsely but rugosely punctured, two short coxal lines.

I have long possessed a specimen of this insect captured by the late M. Mouhot. There is one from Burma in Sign. Fea's collection.

20. **Amblyopus vittatus**, Lac. Monogr. Erotyl., p. 198.

Triplax vittatus, Oliv. Ent. V., p. 490, T. 1. f. 2.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà. INDIA, Bengal, Penang.

21. **Amblyopus substriatus**, n. sp.

Niger, capite (macula occipitali excepta) prothoracis lateribus, humeris, tarsisque flavis elytris punctato-striatis, striis leviter, basi fortius impressis. Long. 7 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

Oblong-ovate antennae with two joints at the base sordid yellow, their terminal joint acuminate at the tip. Apex of the epistome blackish, punctuation of both head and thorax very fine, the latter with the disc pitchy-black, the sides yellow, this colour extending a little along the front margin. The thorax is twice as wide at the base as its length, narrowed very considerably in front. Elytra black with a yellow spot on the

shoulders, narrowed to the apex more than in *A. cinctipennis*, the apex in one example is obscurely pitchy. The sutural, the second and the fifth striae are more deeply impressed at the base than the others. All the striae are fine, and very closely packed with small punctures, as in *A. cinctipennis*. The whole insect is less convex than that species. The underside is black with the exception of the thorax, which is yellow beneath, the prosternum being blackish. Legs black, tibiae simple, tarsi yellowish, fuscous above.

Three examples.

Obs. One rather immature specimen is more infusate than the others and shews traces of a dark spot at the base of the humeral yellow spot.

***Petaloscelis*, nov. gen.**

Oculi, subtiliter granulati.

Tibiae, angulariter dilatatae, anticae ad apicem foliaceo-compresae, epistoma apice emarginatum.

Antennarum clava brevi, connata, triarticulata.

Lineae abdominales distinctae fere ut in Amblyopo (vittato).

Type *Petaloscelis instabilis*, n. sp.

The genus *Amblyopus* as it stands in Lacordaires Monograph will need further subdivision, the typical species, *vittatus*, has coarse and large eyes. Crotch (Revision of Erotylidae, p. 59) has remarked of *A. rubens* (= *A. melanostomus*, Lac.) "the eyes in this species are certainly fine," and it will have to be separated on other grounds. The insect for which I now propose the name *Petaloscelis*, though allied to and formed like the African *Amblysecelis*, which I have already separated, cannot be associated with the species of that genus on account of its very finely faceted eyes, the epistoma at the same time is produced in a rostrate manner and is angularly and deeply emarginate. The eyes have a small emargination behind the insertion of the antennae, they are much smaller and more lateral than in *Amblyopus*.

22. *Petaloscelis instabilis*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovata, flava fere aurantiaca; macula haud bene discreta, occipitali, duabus prothoracis transversis, una basali, altera frontali saepe oblitterata, elytrisque nigris, his signatura communi litteram x referente ad basin annexa, flava; antennis fuscis. Long. 5-6.5 millim.

Variat prothorace fere nigro, flavo-variegato, elytris, signatura fere obsoleta, vel fere tota flava elytris apicem versus infuscatis, prothorace tantum maculis basali et apicali; scutello vel flavo vel piceo.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

This insect is very variable in size and colour, but the pattern can generally be made out, the variation being due simply to the greater or less diffusion of the black pigment. The punctuation of the head and thorax is excessively fine, close and even, the elytra are punctate-striate, similar to *A. cinctipennis*. The striae lightly impressed, the interstices flat and with a very fine and close punctuation. The underside is yellow, in dark examples it is (as are the legs) apt to become a little infusate.

Of *P. instabilis* nine specimens are before me, five of these present the form with an x-like yellow mark on the base of the elytra, common to both, two are of the variety with the thorax black with yellow marks, and two have the yellow colour diffused on the elytra, and as is often the case in *A. cinctipennis*, not always evenly on the two elytra, indicating immaturity.

Cyrtomorphus?

Cyrtomorphus, Lacordaire, Monogr. Erotyl., p. 240.

I place the following species in *Cyrtomorphus*, as it is hardly advisable to multiply genera, but they do not altogether accord with the type (*C. pantherinus*), and I shall accordingly note under each species, the form, granulation of the eyes, abdominal lines, and elytral sculpture; characters which have been employed for casting the genera of this section.

A. *Body short, gibbous.*

23. *Cyrtomorphus corallipennis*, n. sp.

Breviter ovatus, niger omnium creberrime minute punctatus, ely-

tris corallinis punctato-striatis, striis anguste fuscescentibus, corpore subtus plus minusve rufescente abdomine rufo. Long. 9 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

Var. Totus rufescens, antennis nigris basi rufis.

Short, broadly ovate, very convex, the thorax depressed in front, and narrowed from the base so as to form a continuous oval outline with the elytra and head, front and hind angles acute, base gently bisinuate, the sides very finely margined the margin just turning the hind angles, but almost vanishing before the middle of the base. The head and thorax are typically black above, but the sides of the thorax and the head beneath tend to be red, and in one example the sides of the thorax and head are pitchy red above. They are evenly, thickly and distinctly punctate. The scutellum is only very minutely punctate, black pitchy or rufous according to the colour of the rest of the insect. Metasternal and abdominal lines very fine, looking like sutures. Elytra deep blood- or coral-red, unspotted, covered with small close punctures, and with about eight lines of larger punctures, infuscate beneath the surface; a ninth submarginal stria may be traced, but is completely obliterated in the middle. Of the underside, the sides of the head, the sides of metasternum, the epimera behind, and the abdomen are red, the breast is more coarsely punctured than the other parts, the prosternal process is acuminate in front, very broad behind, fitting over the depressed rim of the mesosternum of which the raised part is transverse.

Three specimens.

24. *Cyrtomorphus curtus*, n. sp.

Breviter ovatus, valde convexus, rufo-ferrugineus, creberrime distincte punctatus, laud striatus, antennis nigris articulis tribus primis flavis. Long. 6 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

The smaller size, even shorter form, uniform chestnut-yellow colour with the sole exception of the antennae which are black with the three basal joints yellow, will sufficiently distinguish this species from any *Cyrtomorphus* known to me. The elytra

only present the very least trace of punctures in series, as though these are to be seen, they are of nearly the same size as those which cover the entire surface. I have seen a single specimen only.

13. *Body ovate.*

25. *Cyrtomorphus craticularis*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovalis, rufo-testaceus, nitidus, prothorace flavo, vitta mediana nigra, elytris punctato-striatis, nigris, fasciis duabus ad suturam late interruptis, apiceque flavis. Long. 5-6.5 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

Head rich rufo-testaceous, distinctly and rather strongly and thickly punctured, eyes fine, antennae testaceous except the last four joints; thorax yellow with a widish central black vitta, the sides narrow in front and form an oval evenly with the elytra, very finely punctured. Elytra with their bases, the suture and two bands black, or they may be described as black, with two fasciae and the apex yellow, the fasciae interrupted at the suture the epipleurae yellow. The underside and legs are of the rufous colour of the head, the metasternal lines distinct reaching across the segment, the abdominal lines are short, the punctuation is broken and the surface finely alutaceous. The tibiae are compressed and dilated at their apices, but not widely so.

Three examples are all I have seen.

26. *Cyrtomorphus pardalinus*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovalis, rufo-testaceus, nitidus; prothorace flavo, maculis duabus magnis, marginem anteriorem attingentibus nigris, elytris flavo-testaceis, singulis maculis quinque duabus basalibus, duabus medianis (interiore suturali communi) una subapicali nigris; concinne leviter punctato-striatis, sat convexis. Long. 5-7 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà. TENASSERIM, Mountains between Meekalan and Kyeat.

Head, legs, and underside rufo-testaceous. Thorax and elytra bright yellow. The former with two large black spots on the middle of the anterior margin; the latter with five on each, of which two are basal, the one nearest the scutellum is oblong, the other occupies the callus, the next two are transversely in

the middle, and the central one of these is a large spot on the suture common to both elytra; this is larger than either of the others and round, the single subapical spot is also roundish. The puncturing of the underside is more rugose and less thick than that of *C. craticularis*, in the finely faceted eyes and coxal lines it agrees with that species; although but few specimens were obtained they vary in size a good deal but not in pattern. The form is a very perfect oval, a little more pointed behind than in front. Viewed laterally it is convex, and gibbous i. e., the greatest convexity is more in front than behind.

The antennae are testaceous, with the club fuscous. There are four examples in the collection.

27. **Cyrtomorphus connexus**, n. sp.

Nigro-fuscus, superne testaceus nitidus, creberrime minute punctatus; puncto occipitali, maculis quatuor prothoracis (duobus anterioribus magis approximatis, minoribus, duobus basalibus majoribus), humero, sutura, fasciis duobus (antere extus abbreviata) lunulaque subapicali nigris. Long. 8-5 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Asciiu Chebà.

The head is of a darker red than the thorax, and this colour is more or less indistinctly found margining the yellow markings of the elytra. The punctuation of the head and thorax is very close, but not confluent. The elytra have fine punctate striae, and the interstices are extremely minutely punctured. The form is ovate but rather broad, and not much pointed behind. The eyes are very finely faceted. The antennae are pitchy with a darker club; the legs pitchy with paler tarsi. The elytra, epipleurae, the abdomen and parts of the body beneath are yellowish.

A single example.

Cyrtotriplax.

Crotch, Cist. Ent. 1876, p. 459 (*typo excluso*).

28. **Cyrtotriplax cebana**, n. sp.

Oblongo-orata, flava nitida, scutello elytrisque nigris, his distincte punctato-striatis interstitiis laevibus, antennarum articulis septimo

et octavo subinfuscatis, tribus apicalibus clavam perfoliatam prebentibus, fuscis, capite prothoraceque crebre leviter distincte punctatis. Long. 6 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

Light orange-yellow, with the elytra and the scutellum black, the form is very like that of *C. valida*, Reitter, from the Caspian end of the Caucasus, to which this species is closely allied; the thorax has the sides little rounded, the front angles are acute and not much depressed; the base is sinuate, lobed in the middle, and the lobe slightly truncate in front of the transverse scutellum. The elytra are more deeply striate than in *C. valida*, there is not a shortened scutellar stria, the sutural stria being complete, but rather irregular. The underside is wholly yellow, finely punctured, the mesosternum obsoletely rugose, the prosternal margins meet in front, forming a raised area.

The antennae have their third joint longer than the two following and nearly as long as three, all the joints to the eighth are fusiform; the club perfoliate, the ninth joint triangular, the tenth transverse, the apical smaller than the tenth. The maxillary palpi dilated at the apex. I place this insect under *Cyrtotriplax* for convenience as other Eastern species which are congeneric have been so described, but it is not a *Tritoma* nor a *Triplax*, and the type of Mr. Crotch's genus is the former viz. *T. bipustulata*, Fab. I have already gone into this correction in the Biologia Centrali Americana, Vol. VII, p. 79, but as that work is not accessible everywhere, I will repeat here that if "*Tritoma*" is used as it should be for the Palearctic genus, it will then be possible to adopt Mr. Crotch's name for the Eastern species which resemble *Triplax* in the club of the antennae.

29. ***Cyrtotriplax duodecimnotata*, n. sp.**

Breviter ovata, postice attenuata, subtilissime punctata, castaneo-rufa, pernitida; prothorace maculis quatuor, duabus majoribus medianis, basin attingentibus, duabus minoribus lateralibus, elytris singulis maculis quatuor magnis, duabus suturam approximatis, una in callo humerali, una pone medium submarginali; antennis

brevibus quam caput vix longioribus, clava parva oblonga. Long. 4 mill.

Hab. BURMA, Bhamò.

In form size and colour this insect is somewhat like *C. octonotata*, Reitter, a species from the Caucasus, but in the brevity and feeble build of the antennae it is more nearly allied to *C. cenchris*. The thorax narrows very considerably, with acute front angles which are more prominent than in either of the species mentioned. The tibiae which are strongly widened in the Caucasian insect, are here and in *C. cenchris* simple. The marking will at once distinguish this insect from any other described.

Four specimens.

30. ***Cyrtotriplax ? oppositipunctata***, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovata, flava; capite, antennarum clava, scutello, elytris; maculis duabus in prothorace (una antica marginali, una basali in medio transversis), epimeris et episternis meso- et metathoracicis nigris; capite crebre thorace parcius minute subtiliter punctatis elytris tenuissime striato-punctatis. Long. 4-4.5 millim.

Hab. TENASSERIM, Thagatà, Mountains between Meekalan and Kyeat, 1000-1400 metres.

Very evenly ovate, not narrower behind than in front, all very finely punctate; head black, rather more distinctly punctate than the thorax, eyes very fine. Antennae slight, the club perfoliate, fuscous, the tip yellowish; third joint elongate, apical joint of the maxillary palpi much dilated (as usual in *Cyrtotriplax*). The prosternal marginal lines do not meet in front, the underside is scarcely punctured except at the sides, the mesothoracic episterna and epimera and the metathoracic episterna are black. The prothorax is extremely finely punctured, only minute but distinct punctures are visible under the quarter inch lens.

This insect is very closely allied to an undetermined species, which has been rather commonly collected in Ceylon by Mr. Lewis and others, but which even if it should have been described is I think distinct, as the latter has the whole of the punctuation rather more distinct and deeper, and the underside is distinctly

punctured even in the middle. The *metathoracic epimera* are moreover black in the latter, as well as the other pleural parts.

Many specimens of *C. oppositipunctata*, were collected.

Var. *Meso- et metathorace toto nigro, maculis thoracicis aegre distinguendis, dentatis*. Long. 3-4 millim.

Hab. TENASSERIM, Thagatà, Meetan.

The base of the abdomen is sometimes blackish.

Var.? *Capite, antennis pectoreque totis flavis, thoracis macula basi deficiente*.

Hab. TENASSERIM, Mountains between Meekalan and Kyeat.

One example.

31. *Cyrtotriplax praevia*, n. sp.

Breviter ovata, minute vix visibiliter punctata, flavo-testacea, pectore scutello elytrisque nigris his tenuiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis minutissime punctatis. Long. 3.5 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Bhamò.

This species is very closely allied to *C. oppositipunctata*, from which it differs in being rather smaller on the average, and shorter, in having the head entirely yellow, the punctuation even finer. The antennae have the club yellow in the few examples from Bhamò.

A very similar insect has been brought from Ceylon by Mr. G. Lewis who found it there abundantly, but it appears to differ specifically, having the body wholly yellow, and in some examples of the latter the scutellum is yellow, while the club of the antennae is dark.

32. *Cyrtotriplax? obscura*, n. sp.

Breviter oblonga, subovata, subtilissime punctata, nigra, corpore subtus pedibusque picescentibus, antennis (clava excepta) palpisque flavis. Long. 3.5-4 millim.

Hab. TENASSERIM, Mountains between Meekalan and Kyeat.

Less evenly ovate than *C. oppositipunctata* or *C. praevia* being rather of the form of the European *Tritoma bipustulata*. The thorax has the sides nearly straight a little sinuate, narrowing from the base to the acute, depressed, front angles; it is twice as wide in the middle, as long. The base is bisinuate with a

rather strong middle lobe. The scutellum is hardly transverse, but somewhat triangular. The striae on the elytra are excessively fine, scarcely at all impressed, and the whole surface appears most minutely punctured. The underside and legs vary from pitchy to black in an undefined manner; the latter are long, with the tibiae very nearly simple, i. e. very little widened at their apices, and they and the tarsi are yellowish.

Three examples.

33. *Cyrtotriplax? diaperina*, n. sp.

Oblongo-orata antice et postice attenuata, crebre subtiliter punctata, nigra; elytris fasciis duabus flavis, ad suturam interruptis, una latiore basali, humerum cingente, intus valde dentata, altera subapicali vix arcuata; antennis prothoracis longitudine, clava elongata, articulis quinque ultimis gradatim crassioribus. Long. 3-5 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Bhamò, Carin Gheci, Carin Chebà. TENASSERIM, Meekalan. PEGU, Palon.

Head and thorax pitchy black; equally, distinctly but minutely punctured, the thorax narrowing much in front has acute front angles, the sides are very slightly curved, and finely margined. The elytra are finely but very distinctly punctate-striate, the interstices being very minutely punctured. The fasciae leave a black cross, and black apex, the anterior basal fasciae are more widely separated than the subapical one, and the width of the middle black band is greater than that of the suture, the callus is black not separated from the base. The inner side of the basal fascia is twice indented but sometimes especially in smaller specimens, the denticulation is obscure, the subapical fascia is nearly straight, often a little arcuate, but angular externally and not very regular. The legs are pitchy black with pitchy-red tarsi.

This is plainly not a true *Cyrtotriplax*. The antennae have an elongate 5-jointed club, closely articulated, the joints transverse, but the seventh joint is little wider than that preceeding it. The palpi are not much developed, a simple triangular apical joint. The tibiae are very little widened; the mentum is pentagonal.

The general appearance is suggestive of a small *Aulacochilus*, but the characters are at variance with any genus known to me. A series of examples of which about half are from Tenasserim were obtained.

ENDOMYCHIDAE.

Amphisternus, GERMAR.

1. *Amphisternus corallifer*, Gerst. Monogr. End. p. 48.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà, Carin Ghecù, Carin Asciiuì Ghecù. PEGU, Palon. TENASSERIM, Thagatà.

Var. *Femoribus dimidio apicali corallinis*.

In two female specimens from Carin the femora are coral-red, and in most of our examples the carina in the middle of the elytra is coralline, as well as the basal and subhumeral pustules.

2. *Amphisternus pustulifer*, n. sp.

Niger, capite prothoraceque subopacis hoc transverso, angulis anticeis prominulis, crasse marginatis, lateribus intra marginem utrinque tuberculatis, elytris subnitidis crebre fortiter punctatis; puncto basali, callo humerali subelevato, fasciisque duabus valde dentatis, ad suturam interruptis, nec marginem attingentibus aurantiacis. Long. 10 millim. ♀.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

Head opaque, with a few punctures, antennae of the length of the head and thorax; their third joint quite twice as long as the second, the apical joint fitting in to the emarginate subapical one, neither of them so large as those of *Engonius signifer*, Gorh. The front angles of the thorax are much thickened, and the thickened margin is punctured in this part, the sides are nearly straight; the basal striae are very short and obsolete, connected by an impressed line, the central channel is only represented by a punctiform impression. The elytra have the punctuation much more sparse than in either *E. signifer* or *E. gratus*, Gorh. and their pattern is different to any species of *Engonius* yet described; the humeral callus is raised and both it and the other yellow markings are polished and, the fasciae are free from punctures,

whereas in both the species named the punctuation is uniform or nearly so. The first fascia is straight with two denticulations on each side, opposite to each other, the subapical fascia is broad, a very little arcuate and with two teeth on its basal side. The femora are strongly clavate.

The insect described above is so similar in general appearance to an *Engonius*, that I had presumed it to be referable to that genus till I examined the prosternum. The latter has the apex bimucronate, and is broad and shows all the characters of *Amphisternus*, as does the transverse mesosternum. There are only two female specimens, in the collection sent me by Sig. L. Fea.

Spathomeles, GERSTÄCKER.

3. **Spathomeles ornatus**, Gorham, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1886, p. 155.

Var. *Macula basali irregulari, fascia mediana in maculis duabus fere divisa, interiore conico-elevata exteriore plana, fascia posteriore denticulata. Mas, femoribus anticis, tibiis intermediis ante apicem late dentatis atque setulosis, tibiis posticis prope basim acute fortiter dentatis.*

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà. SIAM.

When I described *S. ornatus* from specimens from Assam the toothing of the hind tibiae in the male was the character which I thought most important. It is evident that some variation exists, and on that account I cannot venture to separate as distinct species either the Burmese *Spathomeles*, or examples given me by Mr. G. Lewis from Siam which in the main agree with them. I have moreover a male of what appears to be *S. ornatus* from Sibsaugor in India which has the hind tibiae untoothed, in fact as in *S. decoratus*, Gerst. I have at present only seen one male and two females from Burma.

Engonius, GERSTÄCKER.

4. **Engonius signifer**, Gorham, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1875, p. 311.*

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà. INDIA.*

The thorax is more transverse than in either of the other

species recorded here and in two of the three examples before me is pitchy-brown; the two terminal joints of the antennae are as long as wide, or nearly so. I have described the male of this species from Barway in India.

5. *Engonius gratus*, Gorham, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1891, p. 399.*

Hab. BURMA, Bhamò, Teinzò. TENASSERIM, Thagatà. COCHIN CHINA.* INDIA, Barway (P. Cardon).

6. *Engonius klugii*, Gerst. Monogr. End., p. 71.

Var.? *Femoribus basi excepta corallinis* ♂.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

7. *Engonius opimus*, n. sp.

Niger vel nigro piceus, nitidus, prothorace transverso, disco nitido, minute punctulato, sulcis basalibus longis, basi breviter canaliculato; elytris crebre fortius punctatis, punctis duobus subhumeralibus, oblique positis maculaque transversa subapicalis flavis. Long. 9 millim. ♀.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

The head and thorax are shining, the former uneven with scattered, large punctures; the latter more thickly but more obsoletely punctured, its margins thickened but not coarsely, the front angles very prominent, and the surface near them a little wrinkled and fossulate; the basal sulci converge a little, a short basal median channel and a transverse impressed line parallel to the margin are all distinct. The elytra are very thickly deeply and uniformly punctate, blue black with three yellow spots on each, two basal (obliquely placed) small, one subapical, larger, subarcuate.

One female example.

Eumorphus, WEBER.

8. *Eumorphus austerus*, Gerst. Monogr. End., p. 105.

Hab. BURMA, Senmigion.

9. *Eumorphus sanguinipes*, Gorham, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1874, p. 438.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà, Carin Ascuii Chebà.

Very liable to be confused with *E. murrayi*, Gorh. and dif-

ficult at first sight to distinguish from it. The following points should be observed, — it is larger with broader elytra which are less convex. In the male the thin middle tibiae are sinuate; in *E. murrayi* they are simply curved. The thorax has a very obsolete channel (there is none in *E. murrayi*) the sides narrow more in front, and the hind angles turn out more in both sexes. The third joint of the antennae is very long almost as long as the three following it. The locality Java? given in the original description was doubtful but may quite possibly be correct, for the species of *Eumorphus* are widely distributed.

10. ***Eumorphus murrayi***, Gorh., Trans. Ent. Soc. 1874, p. 437.*

Hab. BURMA, Carin Ghecù, Carin Asciuii Chebà, Catcin Cauri. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.*

I see no other difference in this insect from the species described by me from the Philippine Isles than that the legs have the femora of a bright coral-red. The types of *E. murrayi* are now in the British Museum. The difference in the locality seems remarkable; possibly Mr. Murray was mistaken as to the origin of his specimens. It is anyhow abundantly distinct from *E. sanguinipes*, and from *E. pulchripes* the untoothed middle femora separate either.

11. ***Eumorphus quadriguttatus***, Illiger, in Wiedem. Arch. für Zool. I, 2, p. 124, t. 1, f. 4. — Gerst. Monogr. End. p. 110.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà, Carin Asciuii Chebà, Carin Ghecù. TENASSERIM, Malewoon.

12. ***Eumorphus subguttatus***, Gerst. Monogr. End. p. 122.*

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà, Carin Asciuii Ghecù, Carin Ghecù, Carin Asciuii Chebà, Schwegoo. PEGU, Palon. TENASSERIM, Thagatà.

Encymon, GERSTÄCKER

13. ***Encymon violaceus***, Gerst., Monogr. End., p. 135,* t. 2 f. 6. — Gorh. End. rec. p. 13.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà. SUMATRA,* Bintang. BORNEO.

I have not seen this species from Burma or indeed from the Mainland before. The genus so far as I am aware has not occurred out of the Indo-Malay and Austro-Malayan Islands.

Indalmus, GERSTÄCKER.

14. **Indalmus angusticollis**, Gerst. Monogr. Endl., p. 187.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà, Carin Ghecù, Bhamò. TENASSERIM, Meetan.

15. **Indalmus kirbyanus**.

Eumorphus Kirbyanus, Latr., Gen. Crust. et Ins. III, p. 72.

— Ol. Ent. VI, p. 1066, no. 3, t. 1, f. 3.

Indalmus Kirbyanus, Gerst. Monogr. Endl. p. 186.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà, Teinzò, Bhamò. TENASSERIM, Meetan. PEGU, Palon. INDIA, Sadia.

The most obvious distinction between this species and *I. angusticollis*, is that the middle tibiae of the male of the latter have a long thin tooth, while in *I. kirbyanus* they are simply curved. The species seem to occur together, but neither are common in collections.

They were found in some numbers by L. Fea.

Ancylopus, CHEVROLAT.

16. **Ancylopus melanocephalus**, Oliv. Ent. VI, p. 1073, t. 1, f. 3.

— Gerst. Monogr. Endl., p. 190.

Hab. BURMA, Mandalay, Bhamò, Myeenkian.

This species is distributed from Europe (Sicily), and Africa to Japan throughout the Eastern Tropics.

Saula, GERSTÄCKER.

17. **Saula nigripes**, Gerst., Monogr. Endl., p. 223?

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà.

In many examples of a *Saula* received from Ceylon and which I have referred without doubt to *S. nigripes* the two basal joints of the antennae are tinged with black, whereas in the Burmese insect they are wholly yellow. The Burmese insect is rather larger and has a wider thorax, and in other respects does not agree so well with Gerstäcker's description, as the Ceylonese insect does, but of the latter he expressly says "die beiden ersten Glieder rostfarben." Hence it is ambiguous which of these

insects (if indeed they are distinct) should be referred to *S. nigripes*, Gerst. Possibly neither; but I should wish to see examples from Ceylon with the base of the antennae clearly yellow before venturing on giving a new name.

Stenotarsus, PERTY.

Section **13 a** (Gerstäcker).

18. **Stenotarsus plagiatus**, Gorham, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, II, p. 525.*

Hab. TENASSERIM, Meetan. SUMATRA.*

Obtained by Signor L. Fea at Meetan in large numbers. The Burmese examples have the black markings rather less extended than is usual in the Sumatran, but they evidently belong to the same species.

19. **Stenotarsus peguensis**, n. sp.

Breviter oblongo-ovatus, ferrugineus, obsolete punctato-striatus, pube brevi cuprea depressa dense vestitus, antennarum clava nigra, articulis praecedentibus longitudine aequali. Long. 4.5-5.5 millim.

Hab. PEGU, Palon.

The first seven joints of the antennae are red, the eighth is blackish except at its base, and these are all with the exception of the stout basal joint, bead-shaped. The club has the three joints subequal, the ninth and tenth being obconic. The thorax is very short, and much narrowed in front, the flattened margin narrows behind, and is a little raised. The basal sulci are mere points. The striae are formed of even close punctures, they are inconspicuous and vanish behind the middle. The striae are somewhat geminate, the two nearest the suture being closer to each other than they are to the third, and the three external striae are united or nearly so at the callus. This belongs to the section of the genus with punctured striae shortened behind, and is allied to *S. philippinarum*, Gorh. It appears to differ in not having the antennae red at the tip, and taking into account the different habitat, it is probable it will prove to be a distinct species.

20. *Stenotarsus fuscicornis*, n. sp.

Breviter oblongus, valde convexus, ferrugineus, obsolete punctato-sulcatus, punctis irregularibus, pube brevi erecta dense vestitus, antennis nigro fuscis, articulis quinque basalibus obscure rufis, antennarum clava laxè articulata, articulis duobus penultimis vix oblongis. Long. 4.5-5 millim.

Hab. TENASSERIM, Meetan. PEGU, Palon.

The antennae are very dark, the five apical joints black, the basal joint is short almost globular and red, the seven succeeding joints are very short and bead-shaped, the club lax, and the two first club-joints hardly longer than wide. The thorax is wider in front than in *S. peguensis*, and the hind angles are nearly right-angles. The margin is more raised. The base is very distinctly margined between the strong points representing basal sulci; the elytra have the striae "irregular," i. e. the sulci are punctured in an irregular way. The callus is much raised, and often lighter in colour than the rest of the elytra. Allied to *S. ursinus*, Gerst. and *S. leoninus*, Gorh. etc. but smaller.

21. *Stenotarsus birmanicus*, n. sp.

Oblongus, ferrugineus, elytrorum disco interdum fuscescente, distincte punctato-striatus, striis internis subintegris, antennarum articulis quinque ultimis nigris; prothorace brevi, margine laterali deplanato, haud elevato. Long. 3 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà. PEGU, Palon.

The antennae in this species have the basal joints from the second to the eighth very short, and closely packed together, scarcely rounded, but forming a linear even funiculus; the club is about equal in length to this part, the ninth and tenth joints not longer than wide, the terminal joint equal to them together. The basal joints are clear red, the seventh and eighth blackish, the club black. The margin of the thorax is very wide in front, the convex disk is raised quite above the margin, there is a narrow sulcus at the base of the margin, merging into the short but strongly marked basal sulci. The elytra are light ferruginous in the two examples from Burma, faintly infuscate on their disk in the one from Pegu, with about eight striae rather evenly

punctured on each, the internal ones reaching to about a fifth from the apex. Allied to *S. indianus*, Gorh.

Three examples.

22. *Stenotarsus quadrisignatus*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovatus, pallide rufus, prothoracis disco macula basali, elytrisque macula communi suturali alteraque majore discoidali, pone callum humeralem, nigris; his obsoletissime punctato-sulcatis; interstitiis punctulatis, prothoracis margine lato, deplanato, haud elevato. Long. 3 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Teinzò.

This insect is wider and more oval than *S. birmanicus* it has moreover the elytra with the punctures hardly brought into rows, they are simply rather more thickly congested in the very obsolete sulci. The pubescence is thin but rather long. The joints of the funiculus of the antennae are rather longer than in *S. birmanicus*. The thorax narrows more in front, and the margin is wider but more distinctly narrowed behind than in that species. There is no Eastern species marked like it.

One example.

Section **13. c.**

Orbicular, with the elytra evenly thickly and strongly punctured; neither sulcate nor striate.

23. *Stenotarsus contractus*, n. sp.

Orbicularis, pallide flavo-ferrugineus, thorace perbrevis margine laterali tenui, deplanato, elytris crebre aequaliter fortiter punctatis, pube brevi erecta vestitis, antennis brevibus, clava valida pubescente. Long. 2.5 millim.

Hab. TENASSERIM, Meetan.

This curious insect might not at first be taken for a *Stenotarsus* being as orbicular as a *Rhynbus*; the margin of the thorax is flattened but is very narrow, and the thorax is so short (being about four times as wide as long) that the margin folds rounds the front a little so that there are literally no front angles at all. The basal striolae are represented by punctiform foveae. The uniformly punctured even elytra would seem to remove it from *Stenotarsus*, or rather from the Eastern Section,

but we have in Japan intermediate forms, as *S. internexus*. The pubescence is pale, of a similar colour to the whole insect.

Two examples.

Asymbius, genus novum.

Tarsi quadriarticulati, haud lobati pergraciles. Pedes graciles.

Antennae 11-articulatae, articulis duobus primis validis, elongatis, primo curvato, quam secundus sesqui longiori, tertio ad octavum gradatim brevioribus, tertio subcylindrico, octavo subquadrato, tribus ultimis valde elongatis, clavam longam, praecedentibus aequalem praebentibus. Prothorax transversus, cordatus, marginibus tenuiter reflexis, striolis basalibus foveatis et impressione basali transversa, instructus.

Type *Asymbius crinipes*, n. sp.

The little insect from Burma for which this generic name is proposed scarcely exceeds a millimetre in length. It has a general resemblance to *Symbiotes* and *Mycetaca*, but the long club of the antennae, with all the joints elongate, as well as the form of the thorax, and the curious deep sutural stria which widening at the scutellum is then recurved as if to meet the marginal stria near the callus, all prohibit its being associated with the types of those genera.

24. Asymbius crinipes, n. sp.

Pallide testaceus, parce pube erecta vestitus, antennis longis, articulis tribus ultimis clavam elongatam, laxè articulatam formantibus, nigris, prothorace transverso, punctato, antice latiori, lateribus ad basin parum contractis, angulis posticis rectis, elytris ovatis, quam prothorax latioribus; stria suturali fortiter impressa, ad basin reflexa, cum stria marginali fere connexa. Pedibus pergracilibus. Long. 1.25 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Chebà, Carin Asciiui Ghecù, Bhamò.

Dapsa, LATREILLE.

25. Dapsa sculpturata, n. sp.

Rufo-brunnea, subnitida, tenuiter pubescens, capite prothoraceque fortius punctatis, hoc subquadrato, angulis anticis et posticis acutius-

sculis, lateribus antice subsinuatis, pone medium subito angustatis, elytris subparallelis, obsolete punctatis, pone medium macula triangulari nigra notatis, antennis articulis tribus basalibus validioribus, clava haud distincta. Long. 4.5 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Bhamò, Carin Asciiu Ghècù.

Var.? *Elytris immaculatis.*

The head and thorax are strongly thickly and rather confluent punctured, the antennae are stout and almost as long as the elytra, their third joint longer than any of the succeeding five, which are however all longer than wide and fusiform, the three apical ones form a lax and feeble club, and are scarcely longer than wide. The thorax has its sides definitely but narrowly margined; it is rather narrower at the base than in front, being somewhat angulated in the middle, its disk is flatly impressed, the base is truncate. The elytra are but little convex, and indistinctly punctured. The whole colour (with the exception of the spot) is uniformly brown.

I cannot see any other difference in the variety beyond the absence of the elytral spot. There are five examples, three of them of the spotted form.

26. *Dapsa trogositoides*, n. sp.

Anguste oblonga rufo-brunnea subnitida, tenuiter pubescens, capite obsoletius, prothorace fortiter punctatis, hoc trapeziforme antice latiore, angulis anticis acutis prominentibus, posticis subrectis; elytris profunde crebre ac distincte punctatis, obsolete subsulcatis; antennis validis, articulis tribus basalibus fortioribus, tertio duobus sequentibus subaequali. Long. 3 millim.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Asciiu Ghècù.

Head flatly impressed in front, the antennal sockets being raised very strongly, the antennae are rather longer and more stout than in *D. sculpturata*, their third joint is longer than the second, and as long as two succeeding it; the third to the eighth longer than wide but stouter than those of *D. sculpturata*.

The thorax has prominent and rather reflexed front angles, the sides are sinuate, but not strongly so, and contract to the base, the surface is shining thickly covered with elongate punctures.

tures which are confluent here and there, the middle with a wide, shallow fossa the basal sulci are deep but indefinite. The elytra are widest just below the callus, and are from thence contracted to the apex; distinctly punctured, and shining, but the whole insect is clothed with a short and sparse but depressed pubescence. The colour is dark red-brown, the thorax with very faint clouds between the sulci.

Two examples.

Obs. The occurrence of this genus in Burma is interesting; it has not been recorded previously from nearer than Armenia, and the Black Sea Littoral.

Trochoideus, WESTWOOD.

27. **Trochoideus desjardinsi**, Guérin, Rev. Zool., p. 22, 1838. — Westw., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., II, p. 97. — Trans. Linn. Soc. XIX, p. 45. — Gerst. Monogr. Endom. p. 385.

Hab. BURMA, DOHRN, COCHIN CHINA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, NICOBAR ISLANDS, MAURITIUS. PULO PENANG, JAVA, BORNEO. TENASSERIM, Kawkareet (L. Fea). PEGU, Palon (L. Fea).

One male and one female from Palon, and a female example from Tenasserim.

28. **Trochoideus feae**, n. sp.

Nigro-piceus, prothorace subquadrato parum cordato, disco profunde canaliculato, fere laevi, lateribus sinuatis; elytra quam prothorax sesqui latiora, stria suturali impressa, maris antennae quinque articulatis clava quasi articulis tribus connatis formata. Long. 6 millim. ♂. ♀.

Hab. BURMA, Carin Ghecu (1300-1400 metres).

This remarkable species is much larger and broader than *T. desjardinsi*, and has also the antennae rather differently formed; in the male the basal joint is stout and pear-shaped, the second short, and bead-shaped, the third joint is obconic and closely applied to the base of the trapezoidal fourth joint, forming the base of the clava, while the fifth seems enclosed in the apex of the fourth, and is perhaps not a real articulation

(and the corresponding joint in *T. desjardinsi* does not seem to have been so regarded by Gerstäcker).

In the female the two basal joints are as in the male, the third joint is elongate, then a bead-shaped fourth joint, followed by a compressed clavate fifth joint which has its apex compressed still further. This tip is red in both sexes. The thorax is widest a little below the anterior angles, and is there wider than the length, at the base the width is equal to the length, the central channel is deep and continuous from the front to the base, the basal sulci are evident. The elytra are broad, with a short carina from the callus, and a sutural stria the sculpture of the whole upper surface is very close, and nearly smooth, the elytra are sub-opaque, and the pubescence is short and scarcely perceptible except under a good lens. Two examples a male and a female are before me agreeing very closely except in the structure of their antennae.

Endomychus. PANZER.

29. **Endomychus bicolor**, Gorh. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1875, p. 22.*

Hab. BURMA, Carin Asciiui Chebà, Carin Ghecù. INDIA.*

There are two examples in Sig. Fea's collection of an insect which (speaking from memory and from the description) appears to be identical with what I described from Sig. Fry's collection. It is very near to *Phocomychus* (*Endomychus*) *rufipennis*, Mots. At present not having a specimen for dissection I cannot say more about it. It is black with red elytra and abdomen, and is not so narrow as *P. rufipennis*.